

3-21-1891

The Herald, March 21, 1891

Cedarville University

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THE OCEAN.

of the smaller forms marine life.

more beautiful than a correspondent of a worm of the sea, lowly colored flowers approach them in color. It is one such creature lives in a tube buried when it does not wish to close the tube at stopper and so retreats in it feels safe, however for food, it takes waves about in the water and exquisitely resembling a passion vine.

worms there are in the long tubes or quills, which is secreted from protective purposes. keeps borders. At all times is nearly always of live crabs. Another worm builds a funnel tube, for the construction selects the prettiest material it can find, so as to face a sort of mosaic, an human being could create of this same material dwellings with and foraminifera, while homes in the interior of shells, so that upon a crab from one of a usual to find a swarm of worms.

sort of sea worm read in a manner along. Any one of sections imposed seems likely to develop a head and eyes it coolly detaches itself and goes off by itself. female as the case may be a single worm will divide into three or four such females, thus thrown into, is supplied with a sac, being duly impregnated, produce the whole destined later to divide.

ship Challenger brought up of the ocean certain in heard of before, which is a tree. One sea worm along this coast has a dived with powerful with which it seizes its ag grasped it, it devours itself inside out like a

most interesting worms of the so-called sea centipede covered with readily. If you step upon one se bristles stick into the there, so that they are some difficulty by scraping with a keen-edged knife, and along the southern continent and on the shores of islands.

certain sea worms that live of other sea worms very funny noticed about them they are present the of the tube are always ricker in color than is or whether this is the result at having to take care or less welcome guests is possible thus far to ascer-

sea worm that lives in a shape of its dwelling, ends of a hook buried communicating by openings above. For the sake of its health the water is at the end of the tube and the other; and when sires to seek food, it rises of these two openings and the water its many ending most vividly all the rainbow. It breathes, too, many species, by means of which are modified with its blood and ch of them within skin that the blood gen from the water as a fish. It is worth mentioning almost any sea worm the tail will produce a head a tail, thus making also out of one. There is called the "phyllopor" that need excrete from its pore substance, so that when it seems positively to be in a state of jelly. Sometimes a other species finds its home at coral and the coral build their walls around the ant as the worm grows they d a tube to inclose him and him with a home. This, as he might be called, finds nodations most agreeable, is made for him open so that the. There is no class of ting that has such brilliant coloring as the sea worms, in with their brightly tinted branches resembling the blossoms of the field.

Men Will Fight Over. —Your wife and my wife o get on very well together. an—Well, it's undoubtedly ult.

It's nothing of the sort, fe is entirely to blame. a few more angry words o blows.—Judge.

has made a legal tender by res on February 21, 1874.

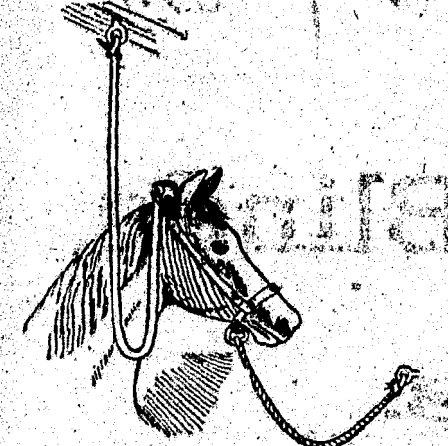
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ROLLING IN STALL.

A Device That Is Sure to Cure Horses of This Vicious Habit.

Some time ago I noticed a half humorous account of the experience of two elderly ladies in buying a horse which had the bad habit of rolling in its stall. Invariably when the horse attempts this he gets "cast." Having had some experience with an animal so inclined, and having successfully solved the question how to prevent the occurrence, I will explain my plan.

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COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

They Should Be Scattered Over the Surface as Early as Possible.

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On the average farm it is difficult to get manure enough from the stock, and if the fertility of the soil is to be kept up and at the same time good crops made, it will be necessary to use some green crops as a manure, and with some crops it will be found an advantage to use more or less commercial manures. This is perhaps more especially the case with land that has been cropped for several years without manuring.

A better growth and yield of wheat is often secured by broadcasting 200 or 300 pounds of good fertilizer. Care should be taken to scatter as early as possible over the surface. This work can be done at any time now with good results.

Commercial fertilizers are well adapted to grass lands, especially when well-rotted barn manure, is hard to get. With meadows, the garden and the potato patch it is not advisable to use fresh or coarse manure, and when well-rotted manure cannot be had readily commercial fertilizers can be used to good advantage.

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FEEDING FOR EGGS.

What Constitutes a Good Feed for Poultry.

A correspondent of the California Cocker in relation to feeding laying fowls communicates the following:

There has been a very great complaint in some sections about the hens not laying as they should.

I think every case can be accounted for. I was recently called in to see a lady's flock of eighty-eight hens that were looking, to say the least, fine, yet she said, she was not getting as many eggs from them as I was from a pen of eight that were always confined in a yard 8x30, with a tight house 5x5, and hers had free range. I purchased a dozen from her and after killing a couple I found that her hens had not sufficient food to produce eggs.

While this I believe to be generally the cause of failure of eggs, yet it is not always; some feed too high, and not that food which will produce eggs. I have been for some time experimenting on what kind of food will produce best results, and have found the following by far the best: Bread or barley in the morning, mixed with water, give all they will eat up clean. This gives them what is generally acknowledged to produce the greatest per cent of the white of an egg, and very little fat.

At noon feed wheat or screenings. In this we have the lime for shell, and also a good per cent of the yolk. Give all they want, and if you have an ash or manure pile mix a little in for them to scratch after.

At night give a liberal feed of corn and do not be afraid of making too fat. I do believe, contrary to the opinions of some, that corn will produce eggs, and lots of them, especially in winter.

Feed beef scraps every other day (cooked), and plenty of bone meal, with a liberal supply of green food every day.

Hens fed in this manner must lay, if they are any good at all; if not, get rid of them. An old saying, and a true one, is that a hen properly fed must lay or get fat. Of course, this will not apply through moulting time.

POULTRY SELF-FEEDER.

A Device Especially Suitable for Use on the Farm.

Some poultry keepers, especially farmers, do not like the idea of feeding the fowls twice a day. Probably a self-feeder would suit such persons. To make one make two crosses, the same as for a saw horse, only of smaller timber. Fasten one sideboard so it rests on the bottom of the crosses. Leave a half inch space between the lower edge of the other one and the first one put on. Nail a strip six inches wide to the edge of the lower sideboard to catch the grain as it drops through and a strip to the other edge to keep the grain from working off. Put in end pieces and use a hinged cover on the top. One can be made to hold several bushels and fifteen or twenty fowls need be fed but once or twice during the winter. While most people would prefer to feed but little and often the self-feeder is a much better way than the once a day or every other day plan. The fowls soon get used to this style of feeding and after the first few days do not gorge themselves to the extent they will if fed once a day. Moreover, it does not take as much grain to winter fowls as it does by other styles of feeding.—J. H. Andre, in Farm and Home.

AN EXCELLENT FENCE.

It Is Cheap and Will Stand an Immense Amount of Wear.

Mr. D. G. Hatches sends to Farm and Fireside a description of a good and cheap fence, which is well shown by the accompanying cut. Let the taller posts stand about five feet out of the ground and the shorter ones two and a half feet. Wire the top of the short post to the tall one. Put rails between the lower posts, and run two wires on the taller posts.

The Best Color for Hives.

In painting hives, says Farm, Stock and Home, dark colors should be avoided, for in extreme hot weather the combs in such hives will melt down, while in a hive which is painted white no damage will be done. Such melting down of combs often comes in the times of scarcity of honey in the fields, so that robbing is started by the honey running from the hives, when the inmates are in no condition to defend themselves; and from this cause and the spoiled combs much damage is done.

NEATFOOT oil is a valuable remedy, both for scaly leg and for the large lice that are often found upon the heads of the fowls. It is less irritating than kerosene.

Sometimes a cow that gives plenty of milk is not worth keeping. Quality has quite as much to do with profit as quantity.

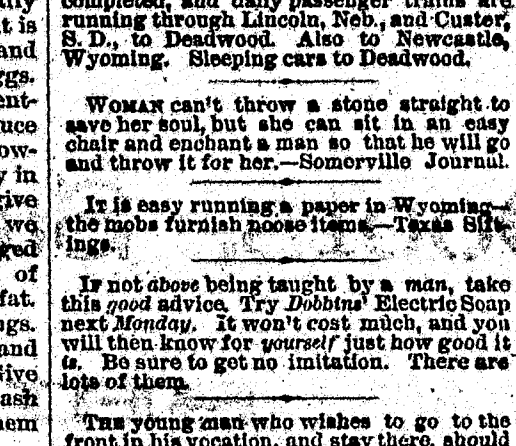
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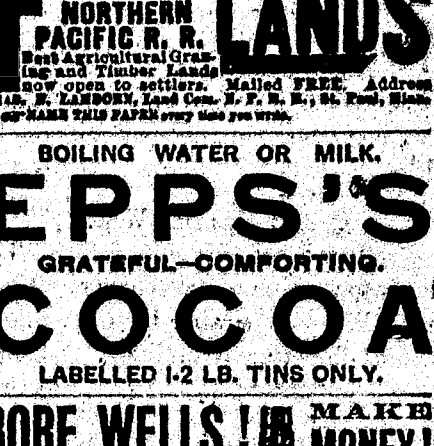
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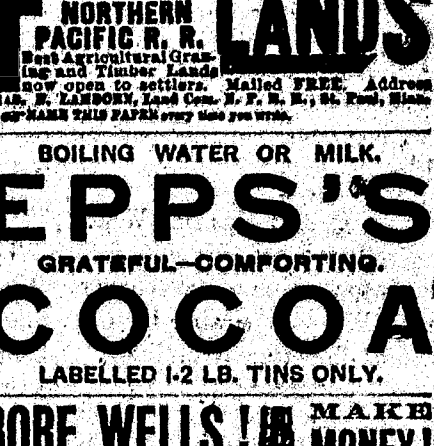
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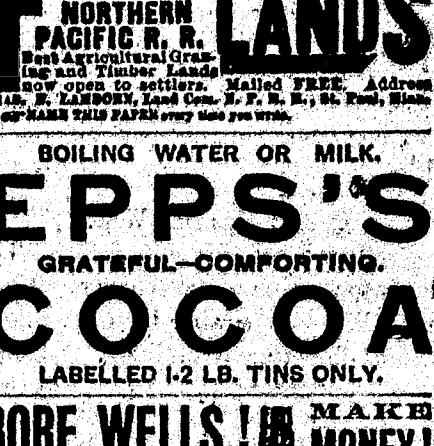
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THE HERALD

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1891

W. H. BLAIR, Editor and Prop'r

PRICE \$1.25 PER ANNUM.

There was a pleasant reunion at a wedding in Arcadia, Fla., the other day. Four of the former husbands of the bride were present at the ceremony.

A man by the name Tenpenny has just been married in the west. It is to be hoped he has not got for a wife one of those women who "hit the nail on the head."

The Boston Herald says that Wheat of Baltimore has got a divorce from her husband for taking too much rye. Perhaps Mr. Wheat is sowing his wild oats, and will do better by and by.

There is one thing for which the poor man can be thankful. He receives no counterfeit \$100 bills in change. A new counterfeit bill of that denomination is now making the rounds.

English military officers are said to be agast at the proposition to abolish feathers from their hats. But no arbitrary decree of government can deprive them of the privilege of showing "the white feather."

George Lippert, a native of Bavaria comes as near being the coat-of-arms of the Isle of Man in human shape as anyone living. He has three separate legs, each of which is entirely independent of the others.

Marion Smith is an octagamiest. In other words this young Arkansan has eight wives. He is only 21 years old. With such a record at such an age, what may he not accomplish in his specialty if given length of days.

A Georgia schoolmaster has sent a boy to the head of his class for spelling the word cat "quatte." But this boy did not have quite so much orthographical ingenuity as the boy who spelled cucumber "quecomeburre."

A young man out west has been arrested for abduction by flying with his best girl, who is of tender age. But it is safe to say that she would not have been carried away by him if she had not been "carried away" with him.

John Griffin is the name of a tramp printer who doesn't believe that procrastination should be allowed to steal all the time. He worked for the Hannibal (Mo.) Journal for a week, got drunk, stole the office clock and pawned it for 25 cents.

That child born in the Covington jail the other day came into the world very peculiarly, but not so peculiarly as a young man of Morgantown, W. Va., has gone out of it. He was out walking with another young man, when he slipped and fell, impaling himself upon his companion's cane.

A celebrated English poet erected a monument to his dog and wrote an eloquent epitaph in which he depicted the superiority of dogs to men in some of the virtues. A Bucyrus dog died the other day, for which no genius wrote obituary poetry, but it was given what no dead dog ever had before—a regular funeral. The dog was a favorite among the employees of the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad, and 250 of them gathered to pay their last respects. One of the yard engines, decked with crape and drawing a special car, conveyed the confined body to the yard master's office amid the tolling of the bells of all the engines in the yard and round house. Many in wages of condolence were sent from employees at a distance who could not be present. It was a strangely impressive occasion.

As an example of the barbarism which still survives in English law, a husband has the right to use force in compelling his wife to live with him. The outrageous abduction of a wife by her husband in England last week and her imprisonment in his house, aroused much sympathy, but the husband was legally right, and nothing could be done.

President Eliot of Harvard College in a recent speech said that uninformed public sentiment exists "among the farming classes, the operative classes of men that work with their hands." But a thousand times greater man than he—one whose intellect was never warped by the artificialities of alleged culture—thought differently. Abraham Lincoln held, and held truly, that the highest wisdom the world knows is the collective wisdom of common man.

This is an age of organization. Wherever there are half a dozen who find that they have a common interest belief or memory they forthwith elect a president and secretary and formulate a constitution and by-laws. The latest shape which this phenomenon of the times has taken is the Rejected Manuscript Club of Williamstown, Mass. Its name indicates its purpose and origin. Only novelists, poets and essayists whose productions have been returned by the publishers or editors can belong. As most of the human race are thus made eligible, the organization of this club would seem to be perhaps the greatest step toward universal brotherhood ever before taken.

"What's in a name?" A good deal sometimes. The full name of Mrs. Southworth, the novelist, is Emma Dorothy Eliza Neutette Southworth. She says: "When I was born my people were too poor to give me anything else, so they gave me all those names." In North Carolina there is a girl who is known as Miss Susan Arlessa Mary Magdalene Milly Nerva Clementine Jerusha Peck. In that State also resides Misses Toledo Blade Wilson and Mary Taxcollector Huckleby. Lizzie Ryder of Springfield O., has a short name, but she had what no one ever had before—three names in 12 hours, an average of one name every 4 hours. It seems that she wished to marry Burton Tavenner, but was quite young, and had no guardian to give consent. John Osborn adopted her long enough to give consent and the marriage took place right away. Thus Lizzie was Ryder, Osborn and Tavenner all in the brief period aforementioned.

WON BY AMERICANS.

The Leading Prizes Came to the United States.

In The Queen's last word contest, Dr. Edmund T. Stevens, of Buffalo, N. Y., won the first prize of a free trip to Europe and \$200 in cash, and Annie B. Turner, of Deposit, N. Y., secured the special prize of a handsome Shetland pony. The publishers of this well-known Magazine have decided to offer one more competition, and to the persons sending them the largest lists of English words (of not less than four letters) constructed from letters contained in the three words, "Dominion of Canada" they offer many useful prizes, including \$750 in cash, Shetland ponies, Ghina Dinner Sets, Gold Watches, French Music Boxes, Portiere Curtains, Silk Dresses, Mantle Clocks, etc., all to be awarded strictly in order of merit. An elegant Silver Tea Service (valued \$30) will be given each day to the persons from whom the largest list is received that day from the State in which they reside. The object of this Special Daily Prize for each State is to increase the interest in The Queen's competition in every locality in the United States. Those desiring to contest for one of these valuable prizes may start on their list at once, but send six U. S. 2c. stamps and receive last number of The Queen with full particulars before forwarding your list. Address The Canadian Queen, Toronto, Canada.

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We have for this season's trade some large growthy pigs of both sexes. Prices to suit the times. Also 3 extra Short-Horn bull calves. Call on, or address as above.

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Is your time. We will close out our
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Perfect Fitting Garments
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Largest Assortment ever Received.

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NEW STOCK
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AN INDEPENDENT

SATURDAY,

W. H. BLAIR

PRICE \$

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THE HERALD

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1891

W. H. BLAIR, Editor and Prop.

PRICE \$1.25 PER ANNUM.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Covenant Church.—Rev. T. C. Sprout, Pastor. Regular services at 11:00 a. m.; Sabbath school at 10:00 a. m.
R. P. Church.—Rev. J. P. Morton, pastor. Services at 11:00 a. m.; Sabbath school at 10:00 a. m.
M. E. Church.—Rev. G. L. Tufis, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 a. m.; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; class, 3:00 p. m.; Young People's meeting at 7:00 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:00.
U. P. Church.—Rev. J. O. Warnock, pastor. Services at 11:00 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sabbath school at 10:00 a. m.
A. M. E. Church.—Rev. J. D. Jackson, pastor. Services at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. each Sabbath; Sabbath school 3:00 p. m.; class, 7:00 p. m. each Friday.
Baptist Church.—Rev. D. M. Turner, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.; Sabbath school at 2:00 o'clock p. m.; Prayer meeting Wednesday night.

PENSIONS.

Who Are Entitled to Them.—Increase of Pension.—How Obtained.—Declaration for Pension.—What It Should Contain.

His soldiers and widows of all soldiers who served in any war prior to the late civil war are all pensioned. All Mexican war veterans, officers and enlisted men, including marines, militia and volunteers, of the military and naval service of the United States, are, by act of January 29, 1887, placed upon the pension-roll of the United States. They must have been duly enlisted, actually served sixty days with the United States Army or Navy in Mexico, or on the coast or frontier thereof, or on any route thereto, in the war with that nation, and were honorably discharged. Widows of such veterans can obtain pensions if they have not remarried. Where any person has obtained a land warrant on account of Mexican war service, such land grant shall be considered prima facie evidence of his service and honorable discharge. These provisions shall not apply to any person while under the political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States.

Pensioners are given the family and legal heirs of sundry discharged United States soldiers and certain of the Missouri militia murdered by guerrillas at Centralia, Mo., in 1861.

Veterans who lost one foot and one hand, or are totally and permanently disabled in both, can receive a pension for each disability, at full rating.

The widow, children or heirs of a man who aided in any way the late rebellion are pensioned, if the man afterward voluntarily enlisted in the Union army and was disabled in the line of duty. (This does not apply to sailors.)

Every volunteer who joined the United States forces in the Territory of Montana during the war with the Nez Percé Indians, and who was wounded or disabled in such service, is entitled to all benefits of the United States Pension laws. And the widows or legal heirs of any such volunteers killed in such war in the line of duty, can receive all pension allowances.

If an insane invalid pensioner have a wife or children dependent upon him, the Commissioner of Pensions can pay the pension to the wife, or if there be no wife, to the guardian of the children.

Invalid pensioners who have been imprisoned for crime much have their pensions paid to their wives or the guardians of their children, if the Commissioner so direct.

All pensions to widows, which have been or may be granted them in consequence of death occurring from a cause which originated in the United States service since the 4th day of March, 1861, commences from the date of death of the husband.

A guardian fraudulently converting the pension of a ward is liable to a fine of \$2,000 and imprisonment at hard labor for five years.

TO OBTAIN AN INCREASE.—The pensioner must file a declaration setting forth the grounds upon which he makes the claim. Such declaration may be taken before any officer duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, except where a new or different disability is alleged, then the claim must be executed before an officer of a Court of Record.

RENEWAL OF PENSIONS.—Such applications must be made to the Commissioner by a declaration executed by his original claimant, setting forth that the cause for which pension was allowed still continues.

UNLAWFUL PENSIONS.—Evidence must be filed satisfactory accounting for the failure to claim such pensions; and in invalid claim, medical evidence showing the continuance of the disability.

In the administration of the pension laws no distinction is made between brothers and sisters of the half-blood and those of the whole blood.

Open and notorious adulterous cohabitation of a widow pensioner terminates her pension from the commencement of such conduct.

NOTES.—No person in the service shall draw pension as an invalid and the pay of his rank, and as such disability he shall not occasion his employment in a lower grade.

Any pensioner may surrender his certificate and receive in lieu thereof a certificate for any other grade to which he would have been entitled.

Failure to claim a pension for three years

same to be stricken from the list, subject to the right of restoration on new application. If he be dead, by the widow or minor children, they must furnish satisfactory evidence accounting for the failure to claim the original grant.

No pension money due, or to become due, to any pensioner is or can be liable to attachment, levy or seizure by or under any legal or equitable process, whatever, whether the same remains with the Pension Office or officers, or is in course of transmission to the pensioner entitled thereto. Pension money must inure wholly to the benefit of the pensioner.

On the issue of a certificate of pension or bounty-land warrant or any allowance, the head of the department notifies the claimant and the agent or attorney that such has been issued, and the date and amount thereof.

Every person who, under existing law, is entitled to an artificial limb or appliance, and receive a new limb or appliance at the expiration of every five years. He also is furnished, by the Secretary of War, with free transportation to and from his home to the place where he must go to obtain the artificial appliance; or, if unable to use an artificial limb, or if he prefers so to do, he may receive the money value thereof every five years, at the following rates: For artificial legs, \$75; arms, \$50; feet, \$40; apparatus for reception, \$50.

Those pensioners who require trusses and like appliances must apply for the same to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Any person who shall receive as a pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment or transfer of any right, claim or interest in any pension, or pension certificate, or who shall hold the same as collateral security for any debt or promise (upon any pretense whatever), or shall refuse to surrender said certificate upon the demands of a U. S. Pension agent, or the pensioner, such person shall be fined \$100 and the costs of the prosecution.

All applicants for invalid pensions shall be presumed to have had no disability at the time of enlistment, but such presumption may be rebutted.

The payments of pensions to Indians in the Indian Territory must be made in standard silver coin, at least once a year.

Officers of the Missouri State or Federal Militia, wounded or injured while co-operating with the U. S. forces in the civil war, and their widows or children, are entitled to all benefits of the U. S. Pension laws. But no such pensions shall commence prior to March 3, 1879.

If a soldier, while prisoner of war, joined the Confederate army, even if he deserted therefrom and rejoined the Union forces before firing a shot, he can not, nor can his heirs, receive a pension.

A pensioner whose name has been dropped from the rolls can apply for its restoration thereto at any time, no matter for what reason his name was so dropped.

No officer, clerk or employee of any United States Department can act as counsel, attorney or agent for prosecuting any claim against the United States; nor aid in prosecuting such claims while in the department for two years after leaving it.

Pensioners under Special Act of Congress are entitled to the benefits and subject to the limitations of the general pension laws. Such pensioners can not receive in addition to the special act pension, any pension under the general law or arrears of pension, unless the special act expressly states that such are to be granted.

The invalid claimant should carefully state his Company and Regiment, names of commanding officers, and dates of his enlistment and discharge. On Navy cases the vessel, etc., etc., on which the man served should be given. The nature and locality of the wound or injury, the time, place where, and circumstances under which it was received and the duty in which the man was then engaged. Every minute detail should be given. If the claim be for disability from disease, state when the disease first appeared, the place where he was when it appeared and the duty he was then engaged upon. He should detail the circumstances of exposure to the cause which, in his opinion, produced the disease. He should give the names, numbers and localities of all hospitals in which he was treated and the dates of his admission thereto, as correctly as he may be able.

He will state if he was in the military or naval service of the United States prior to or after the term of service in which his disability originated. He will give his exact post-office address, and the street and number of his residence if in a city.

Courts, Magistrates, Witnesses, Testimony, Etc.—Swear to particular facts and claims if possible before a Court of Record and have placed on them the seal of said court. When magistrates and others administer oaths their authority to do so must be verified by the Court of Record. Any one acting as deputy of an officer of a Court of Record and administering an oath to a witness must sign his own name to the certificate of the fact and not that of the person for whom he is acting.

In prosecution of a claim the witnesses should be, if possible, other persons than near relatives of the claimant, and every witness must state whether he or she has any interest, direct or indirect, in the prosecution of the claim in which he testifies, and give his post-office address. Witnesses should give a detailed statement of facts known to them and how they obtained such knowledge. The officer taking the depositions must certify to the credibility of the witnesses and must state why he considers them entitled to belief; he must certify that the contents of their depositions was made known to them, and that he has no interest, direct or indirect, in the claim. Alterations or interlineations or erasures must be accounted for by certificate of the oath administering official, that they were made with knowledge and sworn consent of the claimant.

Burgons or physicians making affidavits in support of claims should detail the nature of the disability, dates of treatment and death, symptoms and opinions as to connection between disease, or injury and disease, and it should be in the handwriting of the party signing it.

The official certificates of judicial officers, using a seal, or of commissioned officers of the army or navy in actual service, will be accepted, without affidavit, but all other witnesses must testify under oath.

If an attorney does not prosecute a case within six months from receiving it the Pension Office must inform the claimant.

With the blanks and directions obtainable

every claimant, of any class, can make out his claim and prosecute the same himself. But an attorney is employed, one of standing and high repute should be selected. An agent or attorney can only collect ten dollars for prosecuting a pension claim for twenty-five dollars where the claimant voluntarily gives that amount, and a contract to that effect is signed and approved by the Commissioner of Pensions, and no agent has a right to demand any fee before the case is settled. Higher charges than these are illegal and those making them are subject to heavy penalties. No agent or other person is entitled to any compensation for services in making application for any arrears of pension; no agent or attorney can assign a claim to another agent or attorney without the written consent of the claimant. When an agent or attorney is discharged a claimant may appoint a new attorney and sue for the fee of the former one. If an attorney called on for former evidence in a case does not furnish it in ninety days the claimant can file the same through another and the first forfeits all fees.

A fee will not be allowed to a guardian who prosecutes the claim of his ward, nor to a claim of attorney of which the guardian is a party.

GOOD AT FIGURES.

The Mathematical Figure Spells the Colonel's Fate.

One of the guests at an up-town stag dinner the other night, says the New York Times, related an experience at roulette which he claimed to have had "some years ago." He is well known in the city as an entertaining story teller. He is sometimes inaccurate, but invariably entertaining. After modestly stating that he rarely gambled, he said on one occasion he had carelessly placed a dollar on the number 13 on a roulette table, and that 13 won five times in succession, his original wager being allowed to accumulate. All but one of the diners accepted the tale and expressed their astonishment at the extraordinary occurrence. The exception made some rapid calculations on the back of the menu.

"Colonel," asked the Exception, presently, "how much did you say you won?" "I didn't say," replied the Colonel, "but it was several thousand dollars."

"It must have been several thousand, at least," said the Exception, pleasantly. "I think it must have been even more. You said nothing about the limit, so I assume that you were allowed the unusual privilege of playing without a limit."

"Certainly, sir, certainly," answered the Colonel, stoutly, but not without the Exception's figures with some nervousness. "I requested peculiarly that the limit be removed, and the request was granted."

"Very well," went on his tormentor, "then you probably bankrupted the gambling house. If, as you say, you did not take down any of your winnings, you must have won a mighty fortune. On the first roll of the wheel you won \$35, on the second \$1,200, on the third \$44,100, on the fourth \$1,543,500, and on the fifth \$54,022,500; quite a satisfactory evening's work. What did you buy with it?"

"The diners laughed loud and long. The Colonel's face was very red. "Oh," said he finally, "that was only a little plaything."

They Can't Afford to Trifle.

When a man or woman is all broken down with a hacking cough, and their rest is disturbed at night, and finally their bones get sore, their heads heavy, eyes watery, then is just the time they can't afford to trifle with themselves. The great medicinal properties of Wild Cherry as a stimulant to the weak lungs and irritated air cells has long been known. To this has been added in Jackson's Wild Cherry and Tan-Syrup, a few of the essential ingredients to stimulate nutrition to the weak parts, and they positively guarantee one dose to relieve the most obstinate cough, and one bottle will generally cure a cold. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by B. G. Ridgway.

Notice.

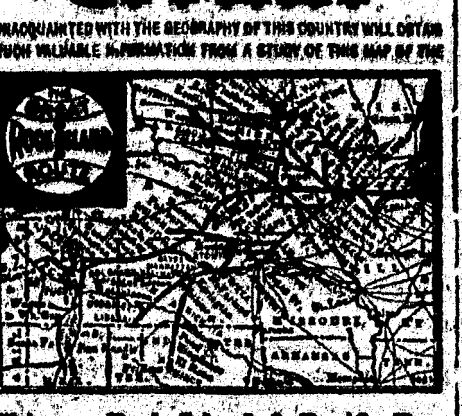
The undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of Jeanette B. Orr, late of Greene county, Ohio, deceased. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated, to the undersigned, at once, at JAMES C. ORR, Executor of Jeanette B. Orr, deceased, 20th day of February 1891.

OFFICE OF DITTON & GALLIN, Dealers in fine horses, Columbus, O. **GRATEFUL.**—Early last spring one of our horses was seriously injured by being kicked. Arabian Oil was recommended to us and we gave it a trial. The result was not only satisfactory, but surprising. The wound healed rapidly, and the animal was ready for use in a few days. Since that time we have by its use cured a number of cases of scratches and removed some bad cases of curbs. Arabian Oil is undoubtedly the best general Stock Liniment that we ever used, and we advise Farmers and Horsemen to keep a supply of it in their stables at all times. Yours Respectfully, **DITTON & GALLIN.** We offer \$100 for a case of Scratches Arabian Oil will not cure. For sale by B. G. Ridgway.

FAWCETT. The Xenia Jeweler

Has in stock a fine line of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY and DIAMONDS!

The finest line of Optical Goods in Greene County. A Specialty made of Brazilian Pebble Spectacles in Gold, Silver and Steel frames. They confer a brilliancy and distinctness of vision, with an amount of ease and comfort, seldom enjoyed by spectacle wearers.



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MAGNIFICENT VESTIBULE EXPRESS TRAINS

Leading all competitors in splendor of equipment, between CHICAGO and DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS and OMAHA, between CHICAGO and DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS and PUEBLO, via KANSAS CITY and TOPEKA and via ST. JOSEPH. First Class Day Coaches, FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS, and Palace Sleepers, with Dining Car Service. Close connections at Denver and Colorado Springs with diverging railway lines, now forming the new and picturesque

STANDARD GAUGE TRANS-ROCKY MOUNTAIN ROUTE

Over which superbly equipped trains run daily THROUGHOUT WITHOUT CHANGE to and from Salt Lake City, Ogden and San Francisco. THE ROCK ISLAND is also the Direct and Swiftest Route to and from Manitou Park and all other sanitary and scenic resorts and cities and mining districts in Colorado.

DAILY FAST EXPRESS TRAINS

From St. Joseph and Kansas City to and from all important towns, cities and sections in Southern Nebraska, Kansas and the Indian Territory. Also via ALBERT LEA ROUTE from Kansas City and Chicago to Watertown, Sioux Falls, MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL, connecting with all railroads east and west between the lakes and the Pacific Coast.

For Tickets, Maps, Pullman, or desired information apply to any Coupon Ticket Office in the United States or Canada, or address

E. ST. JOHN, JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt., CHICAGO, ILL.

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Quicker than any other line Cincinnati to Jacksonville, FLORIDA. The only line running Pullman Buffet and Palace Sleepers making quick time to St. Atlanta, Augusta, Macon, Savannah, Brunswick, Lake City, Thomasville, Cedar Key, Tampa, St. Augustine and Cuba, Colombia, Mobile and points in Georgia and Alabama. 94 miles the shortest to

NEW ORLEANS

Time, 27 hours. Solid trains with Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars making direct connection at New Orleans without omnibus transfer for Texas, Mexico and

CALIFORNIA

The only line to Jackson & Vicksburg, Mississippi, making direct connections without omnibus transfer at Shreveport, Louisiana for Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, Galveston, Texas, Mexico and California. The short line with through Pullman Buffet Sleepers to Knoxville connecting with through car lines for Asheville, Raleigh and the Carolinas. Only line from Cincinnati to Chattanooga, Tenn., Fort Payne, Ala., Meridian, Miss., Vicksburg, Miss., Natchez, La., 20 miles the shortest Cincinnati to Lexington, Ky., 5 hours quickest Cincinnati to Knoxville, Tenn., 116 miles the shortest Cincinnati to Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., 114 miles the shortest Cincinnati to Anniston Ala., 26 miles the shortest Cincinnati to Birmingham, Ala., 16 miles shortest Cincinnati to Mobile, Ala. Trains leave Central Union Depot, Cincinnati, crossing the Famous High Bridge of Kentucky and rounding the base of Lookout Mountain. For rates, connect with map and full information call on or address

H. C. BRAW, Central Ticket Agt., 20 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.

Pittsburgh, Cin'ti & St. Louis Ry

PAN-HANDLE ROUTE

Schedule in effect June 1, 1890.

Trains depart from Cedarville as follows

GOING WEST.

4:46 a. m. flag stop.
 10:14 a. m.
 5:31 p. m. flag stop.

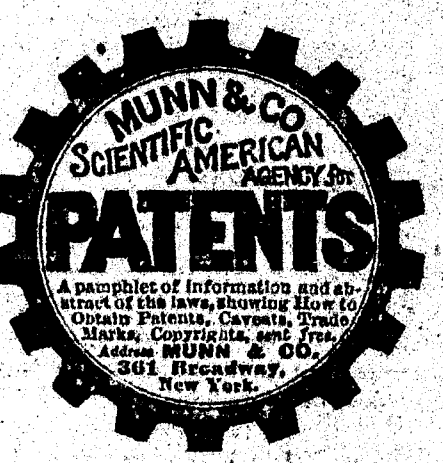
GOING EAST.

8 a. m.
 3:57 p. m.

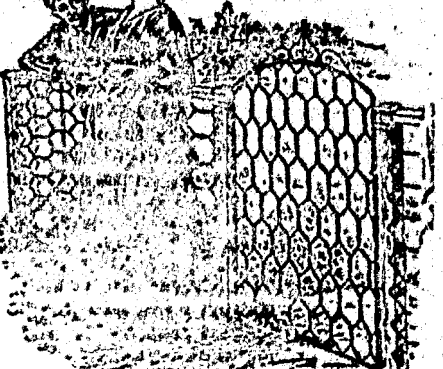
SUNDAY

The following trains stop on Sunday only.

FAST. WEST.
 10:14 a. m. 4:17 p. m.
 10:37 p. m. 4:26 a. m.
 Time given above is Central Time.
 Flag 1 Daily. Daily except Sunday.



JERSEY GALVANIZED STEEL FARM AND LAWN FENCING



IS JUST THE THING when a STRONG, LASTING, SUBSTANTIAL fence is needed. Is ORNAMENTAL, does not conceal yet protects enclosure without injury to man or beast. Defies wind, time, and water. All Intending Purchasers should get our illustrated price list, showing the superior twist and weave, and other points of merit. Apply to your dealer, or directly to the manufacturers, The New Jersey Wire Cloth Co., Trenton, N. J.

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Is the place for you to get a smooth shave or a stylish hair cut.

BASFMET ORR BUILDING.

G. L. PAINE, D. D. S. MEER RETOLDS, D. D. S.

PAINE & REYNOLDS, DENTISTS !!

Xenia National Bank building, corner Main and Detroit Sts., Xenia, O.

Vitalized Air and Nitrous Oxide Gas used for the PAINLESS Extraction of Teeth.

Sucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay returned. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by B. G. Ridgway's

The Cedarville Herald.

W. H. BLAIR, Publisher.

CEDARVILLE, OHIO.

HOUSEHOLD ORNAMENTS.

Articles Which Add to the Beauty of the Home.

A very handsome ornamental jar may be made of a pint or quart fruit jar. Wash the jar thoroughly and wipe it dry. Beginning at the bottom, paint a very dark blue and shade to almost white at the top. Then with a very fine brush, pencil gold lines running in various directions any way so they give a pleasing effect, like the veins in a handsome marble. Procure a cork large enough to fit the jar, or cut a piece of wood to fit it and allow it to project about one inch above the top of the jar. Paint this to match the jar, and fix a corkstring in the top to use in removing the stopper. Tie a pretty ribbon around the neck of the jar.

Another ornamental way of fixing a jar, if it is not to be handled very much, is to give it a thin coating of glue and then cover with pretty lichens. If care is taken in selecting them, very pretty designs may be carried out.

A handsome wall pocket (and one quite new) may be made of an ordinary palm leaf fan, and the insignificance of the foundation is entirely lost sight of in the beauty of the finished article. Procure a palm leaf fan, one which did duty last summer is just the thing. Remove the stiff cord around the edge and cut the fan into a point between each two "ribs." Then between the points draw a cord of tinsel the length of the fan and wind the handle with tinsel. Cut a strip of satin six inches wide and one and one-third times as long as the width of the fan. Turn in one inch on side and gather for the top of the pocket. Round the other side and gather to fit the fan, sewing the pocket on the side of the fan, opposite the handle. Sew a pretty cord across the top of the pocket where the gathers are sewed. If you wish, a bow may be tied around the handle, but it is very pretty without.

A pretty toilet cushion is always an acceptable article, either for one's own use or to be given as a present, but it is not always easy to find something new. A pretty fancy just now for those desiring something both dainty and useful is as follows: Make a round cushion about seven inches across and two and one-half inches thick. The top and bottom must each be one round piece, and they are joined by a straight piece two and one-half inches wide. Cover this cushion with pink satin, having the top and bottom plain like the cushion but the sides puffed. Make two pieces of white linen (with the edges scalloped) to extend a little over the puff. Work a row of eyelets around the scallops about one inch apart. "Buttonhole" the edge scallops and work the top piece in Mexican embroidery. When this is finished, lace the top and bottom pieces over the cushion with gold cord. The covers may be quickly removed to wash them, and while they are really a protection to the cushion they are very ornamental. This is also a pretty way to make a sofa pillow, and they may be either round or square, though round cushions of all kinds are most in favor just now.

Throws or drapes for pictures, easels, etc., still hold a prominent place, and some very pretty ones are made of fine tissue paper. It may be had in any shade. If the pieces are not long enough join two or more with maulage. Slash the ends about two and one-half inches deep for fringe, then beginning about one inch from the fringe, cut a place one inch and one-half long, skip one inch, then cut as before and so on across the width of the throw, one-quarter of an inch from this row cut another and thus continue the length of the throw. The result is a very pretty, lacelike effect, and when it is soiled one can put it in the stove without a feeling of wastefulness.—American Spectator.

No Tipping From a Guest.

A question which in these days of struggling to do everything according to the accepted form may have puzzled some other women, perplexed one briefly the other day. A guest at a reception needed an extra service from the maid in charge of the dressing-room. A grievous rent required some minutes' labor to repair. The lady whose gown was torn, as the stoic helplessness while the maid worked, signaled a friend to find her purse for a coin to bestow, but the friend promptly vetoed the intention. "Never, my dear," she said, with an air of authority, "fee a maid in your hostess' house in these circumstances." Many mistresses, indeed, forbid a fee to the servants when a guest of several days' standing is taking leave. The essence of hospitality is undoubtedly this course. "I and mine at thy service" is the Arabic interpretation of entertainment. Considerable difference of opinion and custom prevails here in the matter. In England the tips for servants' hall amount to a considerable tax, but they are well-nigh obligatory.—Chicago News.

—Fogg—Fenderson is a curious chap. Good opinion of himself, you know, in spite of his cephalic vacuity. I happened to say the other day, "There's nothing perfect in this world." Brown—"And what did Fenderson say?" Fogg—"He started up as though somebody had struck him. 'I don't know about that,' said he. 'I don't know about that.'"

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

THE DRINK WOLF.

A Striking Illustration of the Temperance Situation To-Day.

The following is an extract from Miss Willard's speech at the Congressional church, Washington, D. C., February 15, 1891:

"Some men went out hunting in an eastern state in the earlier days. It was their first experience; they had a hound with them and soon a wolf was started. The men had not bargained for this and were considerably alarmed; not so the dog; he sighted the game and followed faster after the wolf. Pretty soon he was deep in the woods and the men came along as best they could, far in the rear. They tried to call off their dog, but he pursued the trail. They said it would have been better to come up on the other side, to have surrounded the wolf in some way, to have waited until they had a stronger force. They yelled to the dog (wasting a good deal of time and strength that way), but on and on he went. Then they cursed him with curses loud and deep, but he was too far ahead of them to hear or heed. He knew nothing except the trail, and he cared for nothing save to kill the wolf. The yelp of that dog disturbed the men as he ran on crying out, 'thou, thou, thou!' and finally, when they caught up with him, he was in the desperate grip, tooth to tooth, blood for blood, life for life. He was desperately wounded, but the throat of the wolf was severed, and the dog a victor; that wolf would haunt the chicken coops no more.

"Thinking upon this story, I am reminded of a wolf that prowls around the homesteads of this land. The great hunt is going forward. There are loud halloos and vast confusion; and behold! there is a hound that has broken from the leash of centuries and taken to the trail; its yelp is in a clear soprano key; it follows fast and follows faster; men are afraid that harm may come to it; they think another way might be better than this; they wonder if somehow the territory of the wolf cannot be hedged in; they fear that harm will come to combinations with which their ambitions are bound up; they are for calling off the dog; but it has scented the game; its nose is on the trail down close; its steps are swifter than the wind; it knows only one thing—to follow the wolf. No mortal man can stop it. You cannot persuade—you cannot coax—you cannot frighten; the dog has gone beyond your reach, beyond your voice. Voters of this audience, you well know what I mean—the liquor traffic is that wolf; the W. C. T. U. has started in pursuit; wherever the wolf goes, there we shall follow. He is entrenched in social custom, away we follow after him with the total abstinence pledge. He is barricaded in the people's ignorance; away we go after him into the public schools with a 'Thus saith nature, thus saith reason,' against the drink habit. He is fortified by law; away we go after him into the legislatures. His favorite thicket and hiding place is politics; away we go to national and state conventions, and no matter how much of contradiction we have to endure, no matter how much galling fire of harsh criticism, not easy for gentle hearts to bear, be it remembered that there is now on track of the liquor wolf a hound that does not know how to be afraid, that has not sense enough to retreat, that makes of this great chase a thing of life and death, and will follow the wolf until his death wound has been given, and his last drop of blood sprinkles the snows of a whiter civilization."—Union Signal.

DIRE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL.

It Serves Only to Paralyze and Hasten Dissolution.

It is a common belief that the use of alcohol will prolong the life of a dying man, but it is a great mistake. It serves instead to shorten his hours by drawing upon the little remaining fund of vitality. Alcohol can do no good except in such a case as this: When a man seems to be dying and really is not dying it may serve as a spur to get him past the critical moment, just as the sharp cut of a whip might enable a horse to reach the top of a hill when his flagging energy made him in danger of falling backward. A person may be suffering from some preverse inhibitory action of the nerves when a stimulant of this kind will start up the action of the heart, and so save his life. But the after effects of alcohol upon the heart are always paralyzing. Its first effects are as an irritant to the stomach, and this temporarily quickens the action of the heart by reflex action, but the further effects are always adverse. Alcohol is never good for a person in a fainting fit or in a collapse, for as soon as the alcohol is absorbed it tends to increase the weakness.

The paralyzing influence of alcohol may be illustrated by putting a drop or two upon the lips. It paralyzes the nerves of sensation which normally are extremely sensitive in the lips, so that if an instrument for testing the tactile sensibility be applied the person is unable to determine whether one or two points are in contact at a distance apart of which he should have full knowledge. Alcohol does that very same thing for the nerve centers. A better way to get up healthful stimulation is to apply heat over the heart. In a prolonged surgical operation, if we see that a person is likely to die from loss

of blood, we apply hot fomentation over the heart, or perhaps introduce large quantities of hot water into the bowels, and this will rally a sinking patient. I know of no other means which will act so quickly. Another very efficient means is to apply heat to the spine. Alcohol is used sometimes, but there are other remedies which are a great deal more useful, because there are none of the after narcotic effects which are sure to attend the use of alcohol.—Dr. J. H. Kellogg, Battle Creek, Mich.

JUST ONE DRINK.

The Pathetic Scene Witnessed in a Police Station.

He didn't look like a bad man as he was brought into the police station last night, and he wasn't a bad man, either—just unfortunate. For three months he worked hard every day, stayed at home at night, and didn't drink. The sorrow lines began to fade from his wife's face, and eyes grew brighter as he thought happier days were coming. He laid off yesterday afternoon and came down town to buy some presents for the children. The devil met him and clapped him on the shoulder.

"Come, old boy, take a drink," grinned the devil.

"No, sir; I haven't touched a drop for three months, and I ain't!"

"Oh, pshaw!" said this hideous one. "Come on. Just one snifter. Be a man. Come, we'll have one and then we'll quit." He listened to the devil. One drink. One drink, two drinks, three, four, five, and a drunken man, with his arms full of parcels, staggered down the crowded thoroughfare. That is how he happened to be at the police station. His bundles lay on a table in the sergeant's room, and out of idle curiosity reporters and patrolmen crowded around them to see what they were.

Before he became stupid from drink he had written the names of the children on bits of pasteboard cards furnished by the policeman, and tied these to the gifts. Here was a little cheap doll in gaudy dress for "Carrie," a picture book for "Johnny," a tin horse and wagon for "Jimmy," another picture book for "Mary." A larger bundle unrolled revealed a calico dress for "mother," and a tiny sack contained a handful of candy and raisins for them all. The reporters and policemen looked at each other. There was something so pathetic about that collection of simple little gifts of a poor man to his children that their hearts were touched.

"This is tough," huskily remarked a reporter, who had witnessed all kinds of crimes without a quake.

"Yes, and that man shall not stay in there tonight," said another, with a dash of his hand across his eyes.

"Here's a quarter for a little more candy for them kids," growled a big policeman who wanted to be stern, but the woman part of his heart wouldn't let him—maybe he had children at home.

A policeman's helmet was passed around, and every one put some money into it. Two pounds of candy, a dozen oranges, two dozen bananas, some nuts and other sweetmeats for "them kids" were purchased. The parcels were all rolled up together, just as if they hadn't been disturbed, and it didn't require much persuasion to secure the man's release. He was a little unsteady as he started home, but he hid come to his senses, and tears glistened in his eyes. Sergeant Dawson and a News reporter followed along behind to see that he did not fall by the wayside. He didn't, but entered his home, where a patient wife was waiting for him. The reporter and policeman turned and walked back toward the stationhouse. They didn't speak a word until the parting corner was reached.

"I feel better," remarked the tall sergeant. And so did the reporter.—Indianapolis News.

NEW NOTES AND FACTS.

NORTH CAROLINA comes to the fore with one of the best scientific temperance laws yet passed.

To SAVE wine-drinkers from disappointment, London society is adopting the practice of tying a blue ribbon through invitations to dinner at which wine is not to be served.—The Voice.

It has been estimated by an ex-major of the police that it requires \$90,000 every week to support the liquor traffic in the district of Columbia, or \$4,680,000 per year, all of which is a direct tax upon the people.

EVEN the parrots have caught the temperance fever. A polly in Atlanta, Ga., heard the crowds of children drilled in singing for the Atlanta national convention, and since then it sits aloft and sings: "Saloons, saloons, saloons must go!"

A WEEKLY return of the deaths in London and twenty-seven other great towns of England and Wales show the highest mortality where the greatest amount of drunkenness prevails. The records of the police court are taken as an indication of the extent of inebriety.—Journal of Inebriety.

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER, D. D., writing in the National Temperance Advocate, says: "What we want now is a tremendous movement all along the line in the direction of fighting the drink! When the drink is discarded the saloon loses its customers, the traffic is undermined, the way is prepared to shut up saloons, and keep them shut. Oh, what a glorious year 1901 will be if it should see an old-fashioned revival of united assault, with God's help, on the drinking customs of this land!"

"German Syrup"

J. C. Davis, Rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Eufaula, Ala.: "My son has been badly afflicted with a fearful and threatening cough for several months, and after trying several prescriptions from physicians which failed to relieve him, he has been perfectly restored by the use of two bottles of Bo-schee's German Syrup. I can recommend it without hesitation." Chronic severe, deep-seated coughs like this are as severe tests as a remedy can be subjected to. It is for these long-standing cases that Bo-schee's German Syrup is made a specialty. Many others afflicted as this lad was, will do well to make a note of this.

J. F. Arnold, Montevideo, Minn., writes: "I always use German Syrup for a Cold on the Lungs. I have never found an equal to it—far less a superior."

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr. Woodbury, N.J.

THE BEST U.S. BUNTING FLAGS
—ARE SOLD BY—
O. W. SIMMONS & CO.,
BOSTON, MASS. MILITARY GOODS.

SALVATION OIL
TRADE MARK
KILLS ALL PAIN, 25¢ A BOTTLE
Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cough for 25¢.

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OAKLAWN FARM.

300 PERCHERONS

Largely Brilliant Blood,

Large, Stylish, Fast.

This aggregation, that, for superiority in individuals, combined with the Choctaw, Rare, Breeding, was never before equaled in the history of Horse Importing and Breeding now comprises the STOCK ON HAND at this Greatest Establishment of its kind on earth; among them the

Winner of Thirteen First Prizes at the Universal Exposition, Paris, 1889, and

Forty First Prizes at the Great French Fairs.

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Thirty-day trial sent free of charge, on C.O.D. basis. Write for Catalogue and full particulars.

Tutt's Pills

FOR TORPID LIVER.

A torpid liver deranges the whole system, and produces

Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles.

There is no better remedy for these common diseases than Tutt's Liver Pills, as a trial will prove. Price, 25¢. Sold Everywhere.

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TRACTORS AND PORTABLE THRESHERS AND HORSE POWERS.

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THE BATTLE OF BLOOD.

By the Author of "The Battle of Blood."

The name Randolph is a name of the past.

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THE BATTLE FIELD.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

The Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, April 4, 1862.

The name of the late Maj. Lewis Randolph is well known in Richmond. His "Imagined Old Paper," "John Marshall," which latter is a weekly paper, is published in New York. Mr. Randolph was a writer on the battle of Shiloh at the time of his death. The owner of the American in Gen. Agnus, one of the most gallant soldiers in the federal army during the war between the states.

Gen. Agnus has had a remarkable career. He came to this country from France just before the opening of the civil war, and was employed at Tiffany's as a sculptor. He caught the war fever early, and enlisted in a regiment of New York volunteers with nine other Frenchmen from the same establishment. He went in as a high private, and could not speak a word of English, and came out of the service with the rank of brigadier-general. He had no social or political influences to push him ahead. Three of the nine Frenchmen who enlisted with Agnus were killed in their first battle, three more at the second, and two more at the third, so Agnus is the only survivor of the nine, and he only escaped by the skin of his teeth, as the scars of eleven bullet wounds on his body will show.

At the third engagement, when his last two French comrades were killed, Gen. Agnus was himself desperately wounded in the breast. Lying on the ground in a semi-conscious condition he heard a fellow-sufferer groaning and calling for water. Agnus, with the blood gushing from his breast, managed to toss him a canteen containing coffee. This was eagerly received, and after draining a deep draught, the recipient raised himself up a little, and recognizing Agnus' uniform, tossed back the canteen, saying: "Thank you, you're a good fellow." He proved to be Maj. Randolph, of Gen. Stonewall Jackson's staff. At the time this incident took place the battle was still raging around them, and neither one expected to see the light of another day. But both lived to participate in many more battles, and after the war closed became warm friends.

Here is the sequel to the story. Maj. Randolph, who died a few years ago, was a most accomplished man. He was a brilliant writer, sculptor and musician. He became editor of the Baltimore Gazette, and when that paper suspended, Agnus gave him the position of chief editorial writer on the American, a position he held up to the time of his death. Randolph was several times offered double the salary he was receiving in Baltimore to go to New York, but he always refused to leave the man who gave him the canteen of coffee on the battle-field.—The Richmond State.

SHERMAN AT SHILOH.

The General's Account of That Terrible Engagement.

About a year ago Marshall P. Wilder sent to Gen. Sherman a copy of the New York Journalist containing a sketch of the battle of Shiloh as chiefly seen from the rear by a youthful drummer. The general read it and wrote him the following very interesting letter: "No. 75 West Seventy-first street, New York, January 1, 1890. My dear friend: I thank you for sending me the printed paper containing the observations and experiences of our friend about the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburgh Landing, April 4 and 7, 1862. Having leisure this New Year's day I have read every word of it, and from his standpoint as a boy in the rear of where the hard fighting was done his account is literally true. His father (a noble gentleman) and I were fighting for time—because our enemy for the moment outnumbered us, and we had good reason to expect momentarily Low Wallace's division, only six miles off, and Buell's whole army, only twenty miles away. By contesting every foot of ground the enemy was checked till night. Our reinforcements came and on the 7th we swept on in front and pursued a retreating enemy ten miles and afterward followed up to Corinth, Memphis, Vicksburg, etc., to the end.

"That bloody battle was fought April 4 and 7, 1862. After we had actually driven our assailants back to Corinth, twenty-six miles, we received the St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville newspapers, from which we learned that we were 'surprised,' bayoneted in our beds (blankets on the ground), and disgracefully routed. These reports were heard at the river bank and from steamboats under high pressure to get well away, and such is history.

"In the rear of all battles there is a mass of fugitives. We had at the time 52,000 men, of which say 5,000 or 6,000 were at the steamboat landing—but what of the others? A brave, fiercest set of men never existed on earth. The reporters dwell on the fugitives because they were of them, but who is to stand up for the brave men at the front? We had no reporters with us. Like sensible men they preferred a steamboat bound for Paducah and Cincinnati, whence they could describe the battle better than we who were without pen or ink.

"This to me is already threatened, for we have fought this battle on paper several times, a much more agreeable task than to fight with bullets. When in England some years ago I was gratified to listen to veteran fighting water-

loo and Sebastopol over again. So I have for our children will continue the fight of Shiloh, because we are daily doing it, and I think you a happy New Year. W. T. SHERMAN.

GRANT AND SHERMAN.

The Few Jokes That Passed Between the Two Old Army Friends.

It is said that one of the few jokes passed between the two old army friends was in conversation with Sherman. The two generals were in Grant's tent during details of a campaign when a third general, a brigadier, entered. He was a gallant soldier, but careless of his personal appearance and in no respect could he be likened to a carpet knight. After he had transacted his business and left the headquarters, Grant pulled meditatively at his cigar for fully five minutes. Then he said: "Sherman, I wonder who in that man gets to wear his shirt the first week?"

Although men of diametrically opposite characteristics, Sherman dashing and impetuous, and Grant as unemotional as a block of granite, the friendship of the two was closer than that of brothers. It lasted through good and evil reports, and was unblemished by any of the petty jealousies which in the civil war as now in the regular service existed between officers. An incident showing how firm their feeling for each other was, and that differences of opinion could not affect it, occurred at Vicksburg. Grant after careful study of the situation decided to move to a point below the town. All his generals made strenuous objection; Sherman expressed himself of the emphatic opinion that the movement would be fatal. Grant persisted in his intention, and when he started to carry it into effect Sherman drew up a protest, the contents of which he explained to Grant, and asked the latter if he had any objections to sending it to Halleck. "Certainly not," replied the man of few words.

After the memorable capitulation of the city, when Grant had been almost defeated, he said to Sherman: "You remember that protest you wished to have sent to the war department?" "Yes," returned Sherman. "Well, I put it in my pocket. I thought any time would do to forward it. I'll send it now, or you may have it, just as you wish."

Sherman took it very naturally. Grant never referred to the circumstance again, and it was given publicity by Sherman himself.—Chicago Tribune.

Porter's Dummy General.

Admiral Porter's famous joke on the confederates at Vicksburg will always be remembered in connection with the story of his services during the war of the rebellion. He fitted up a flat boat in imitation of an ironclad, armed it with quaker, guns, built a smoke stack of pork barrels, and constructed a furnace of clay under it. Then building a fire within, he set this craft afloat. The black smoke poured out of the chimney, and when the rebels caught sight of the quasi monster, they supposed their time had come. As the boat approached Vicksburg the rebel guns were opened upon it with terrible earnest. It was riddled with shot and nearly torn to pieces, yet it did not sink. Meanwhile two confederate gunboats were under way, and not much rain fell as in Iowa, big crops of corn are raised here. One of my neighbors with only acres of land all told, 1889, raised 1800 bushels of corn, and of crop he sold 1500 bushels in Mulvins eight miles west and hauled it to the as he gathered it, during Nov., Dec. and Jan. at 14c per bushel. I only kept what he thought would him until last Sept., and to make a matter worse, he got scared in July, and sold most of his crop at 5c per acre. The parties who bought the corn cut it up and refused 15c per shock for it this winter, and a same man is buying corn at 50c per bushel in the West.

Forty-third Massachusetts Regiment in 1862.

Sherman was never a respecter of rank and at times spoke his mind freely in regard to the value of general officers. On one occasion while covering Vicksburg he was short of transportation and made several requisitions. One day while he was looking for quartermaster's supplies, three brigadier-generals arrived in his camp. Sherman burst out: "I did not want brigadier-generals. The president can make them at the rate of one every five minutes. What I want is mules. If they will send me the mules they can keep the brigadiers."

"I HAVE," says a Maine pension agent, "what I consider a funny pension case on hand. Several years ago I secured a pension for a soldier of a certain regiment and company, and then, after his death, I secured a pension for his widow. Now she comes to me to help her secure another pension as the widow of another member of the same regiment. You see that since I secured her first widow's pension she had married a comrade in arms of her first husband, and now that he, too, is dead, with a frugality and economy that are commendable and according to scripture she is applying for the second pension. I have never known exactly a similar case.—Leviathan Journal.

HOUSEHOLD-BREVITIES.

The simplest way to clean rubber shoes of any kind is to rub them with vasoline.

Banana Pudding.—Lay in a pudding dish slices of sponge cake. Pour over boiled custard with sliced bananas. Cover with soft frosting, which may be made of the whites of the eggs used in the custard.—Boston Budget.

The rubber hot-water bottles are disagreeable to some persons who need their comfort because of their clammy nature. This can be remedied by having a flannel bag just large enough to draw over the bottle after it is filled. It should cover the metal stopper and be tied in place.

When children have taken cold there is nothing better to give them than molasses, butter and vinegar; to half-cup of molasses take a tablespoonful of butter and two tablespoonfuls of vinegar; cook a few minutes and give a little frequently. Quite young children can take this.

An egg, beaten up lightly and swallowed, with or without sugar, at one gulp, is considered one of the best remedies for dysentery, since, by its emollient qualities, it tends to lessen inflammation of the stomach and intestines, and by forming a transient coating on these organs it enables nature to resume her healthful sway over a diseased body.—Detroit Free Press.

The value of starch as a drying agent is not fully appreciated; on this account it is largely used by manufacturers of confectionery and baking powders. The housekeeper will find it effective in keeping table salt from lumping, if only one part be used with ten of the salt. Chapped hands will be less troublesome if after washing they are thoroughly rubbed with powdered starch.

French Rolls.—To one ounce of butter add one pound of flour well dried and sifted; when thoroughly blended add a little yeast, as much milk as will form a stiff dough, a beaten egg and a little salt. Mix the dough with a wooden spoon, but on no account knead it or it will not rise. When well mixed let it rise and put it in muffin tins to bake for twenty minutes. When ready to take from the oven, brush the rolls over with beaten egg and replace them for minutes to dry.—N. Y. World.

Macaroni.—Boil macaroni in milk and water, half and half, salted to taste. When tender remove from the water and drain. Put large bits of butter in a baking dish, strewn thickly with grated cheese. Put in a layer of macaroni, then more butter and cheese until the pan is full. Cover the top with butter and cheese. Stir a teaspoonful of milk; mustard into a gill of rich cream, and pour it over the macaroni. Set the dish in the oven and bake for half an hour. Serve at once.—Boston Budget.

Ox Tongue Décoré.—Have a fine pickled tongue, put in a stewpan, cover with cold water, and simmer gently from four to five hours; if it is done, which may be ascertained by sticking a skewer in it—if it enters freely then the tongue is cooked—take it out, put in cold water, take off the skin, fasten on a board with skewers in a good shape; when cold trim the fat and root, neatly glaze and ornament with butter; boat some butter to a cream with a wooden spoon; then, by means of a paper folded as grocers fold to hold a pound of sugar, squeeze the butter out in lines and balls, forming a design. Garnish with salad and squares of apple jelly, and place a nicely cut trill on the root.

Changing Demands in Restaurants.

A restaurant waiter in this city says: "There are some things about people's habits of eating that defy explanation. For instance, Monday is known in the restaurants as sandwich day; for twice as many sandwiches are sold there as on any other day of the week, and while I still more curious, more tormented, I called for Monday than at any other time. Saturday is devilled-ham day, for two orders of devilled ham will be ordered on Saturday to one on Monday, though why no human being can guess. Sometimes a most unexpected demand will be made for particular kinds of food. Some days everybody that comes in will want custard pie, and the next day he will not need to cut a single slice. On good Friday, 1888, we had not made much preparation for a meat dinner, not expecting to do anything in that line, and to the astonishment of everybody in the place, there was more meat sold than on any other day in the year. It seemed as if all the infernals in town came in and called for meat to show defiance of the day."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Greek Hair Dressing.

A fashionable way of dressing the hair is to bring it up from the neck to the top of the head, keeping it quite to the back. Then dress it in a thick coil like a bird's nest. The extreme ends of the hair are then drawn through the coil, frizzed and combed out, forming a sort of tuft, and a dagger or jeweled headpiece is thrust in by way of finish. This method of dressing the hair resembles that seen in engravings of ancient Greek statues. Another mode is that of turning the forehead locks back, leaving them loose to form a roll at the edge of the brow. The rest of the hair is combed to the top of the head, rolled once, then the ends are divided into several strands made into softly lapping coils, which round like tiny rings beneath the edge of the single coil; each ring is caught to the large coil with a small jeweled hair-pin.—St. Louis Republic.

IN WOMAN'S BEHALF.

A GIRL OF THE PERIOD.

I met yesterday—I would you had seen her, that wonderful girl, that May-queen, that wonderful girl, in her looks, my ideal; and yet from her quills to her boots she was real.

I know a queen rose from a daisy-down-dilly; I know the good points of an unbroken filly; I saw what she'd make, if once I had tamed her.

To smile when I praised her, and weep when I blamed her.

I said: "Lovely maid, do you know that your mission is to soothe man's uneasy condition? To pour on the waves of his spirit's commotion your patience, forbearance and general devotion."

"For man is so wild, so restless and raging. His case seems to call for incessant soothing; and so kind Providence makes your vocation. Consist out and out in amelioration."

"Moreover, the man is by nature despot; resistance excites him to passions chaotic. As you are all gentle, while we are but human, Obedience, etc., devolves on the woman."

"How sweet, when our passions enrage or betray us. To keep one pure creature on hand to allay us! Found out by a world which objects to receiving us."

To know there is one still obliged to believe in us."

"O maiden!" I cried, "don't you feel it your mission to yield yourself up in the May of your beauty, fulfilling your mission, dear feminine creature, by merging yourself in my masculine nature?"

I looked in her face; not a blush was suffusing the cheek that seemed dimpled by something amusing. Then flashed her blue eyes, and if you'll believe it.

The smile was so great I could scarcely receive it.

"Young man," she replied, "I deplore most sincerely the state of ill-health you exhibit so clearly. I would you were healed; but here my revolt is—You may be a blister, but I'm not a poultice."

"My life is so large and its duties so various I haven't the time to assume the vicarious. Besides, you will find, when you reach Peter's, that I can't enter heaven upon your wife's ticket."

The man I shall wed, although faulty (he's human), is pure, or he's no mate for any pure woman; And kind, or no love-seeding heart would affect him; And lord of himself, or no wife could respect him.

"In this, we've concluded this world (to remodel). No longer your follies and vices to coddle; For men will perforce, when they find all the decline to be poultices, cease to be blisters."

She smiled as she passed, her answer complete.

Now what way was that for a man to be treated?

It all comes of losing the first of their letters—You yield the whole ground when you teach them their letters! —E. S. Turner.

GLANCES AT NATIVE BEAUTY.

What the Genuine Article Consists of and Where It Is to Be Found.

With all due respect to the fair subjects who are now passing through the press as representative beauties of America, I, as a judge of female loveliness, frankly say: "They are not types of American beauty." First, the beauty of any woman becomes lost when a brief sketch of the same tells all about her high standing, her social attainments, her blue blood, her wealth and ancestry. Do we, as Americans, revere peculiar strains of blood to elevate our beauties to certain high standards? Who is it that passes by the rosy-cheeked schoolgirl, sweet as a pink, fragrant as a spice blossom, and fair as the early blush of dawn, for a bedecked, bedimmed and bedazzled queen of society, who has lost all the freshness of beautiful youth in social homing? Are we to seek for the prettiest roses in hot-houses? Must we bend all homage and fawn with subservience to our forced flowers of beauty, so-called, when the sweet springs of woodland ways glow with tender violets? When the rude bush and bramble bring forth rarer, fairer buds than ever yet were forced under the feverish heat of fashion's sun-houses? They spring from families that make history in civil and political life. They have been pronounced as professional beauties—not all, but most of them—by critics of two hemispheres. They are beauties—but beauties alone to the tr. social worlds that know, own, claim and are proud of them. But they are as far from the perfect beauty of the American type of fair womanhood, as is the forced grape from the sun-kissed and zephyr-blown bush that hangs in the free air of heaven.

Will the writer who glanced, merely glanced, at native beauty, come and look at native beauty? I'll assure you no. The modest staveys that bend by the rippling stream, has but small attraction to the professional glancer at American beauty, when the hot glow of the social plant, with all its rich and brilliant glare is in his eyes. Is there any call or necessity for the pure native beauty to crawl back into the dusty, musty and rusty archives of old days for blood strains to sustain her present paramount ascendancy? Does the man who bows in servile homage before the glittering shrine of a professional beauty, so heralded and advertised in types black and white, ever think for a moment that all charm would be lost were the favored one to don rustic garb and drive lowing kine through green pastures and blackberry brakes? Does the snob who winks the hand and sees the heart of one of the pronounced

types of native beauty emblazoned in the pages of a magazine and scattered broadcast over the land, stop to realize how little charm there would be in that velvet tone of voice if it were crooning a queer old song over the dasher of a plain old-fashioned crook-churn? I won't. Frankly, what does beauty among American women consist of? As frankly I affirm that it doesn't consist of notoriety in the plains of social life. A perfect blonde, a ravishing and exquisite brunette, a dancing, mincing, chattering, or world-wise creature in gowns, laces, diamonds, and a long line of blue-blooded stock and a long line of present affluence isn't a perfect type of American beauty. Such an one may be a model of perfection in the eyes of the few, but the eyes of the few are meager compared to the eyes of the many. Go over the entire list of the galaxy of portraitured types of native beauty and you will not find one that the world has not heard of before. Go over the entire list from first to last and you will not find one whose family associates are not painfully impressed upon the reader's fancy to back the object's right or reason for a place in this niche of fame. Isn't a beautiful girl, born and raised in common Danube, Herkimer county, N. Y., as beautiful as the queen of New Orleans? Oh, no! her family isn't so distinguished! Up in the Adirondack mountains blooms and blossoms the sweetest woman in all the world, but she doesn't go into the high steps of society, she isn't known, hence this mountain pink is passed by while space is given to the belle of Memphis. It isn't fashion to name rural beauty when one has in mind a city's queen. All rural beauty does not consist of red arms, frocked faces and about ankles. You will find, in quiet farm homes, types of beauty that would cast into shade, complete, obscure, the hot-house plants of the city's social life. And our rural types, bound to fade in artificial sun and heat, would be heralded as types of native beauty, when no kind fear would dare call attention to their worth in their native surroundings. I am no stickler for sections. Beauty can be found among the crowded tenements of lower New York that will vie in each and every distinction with that of Fifth Avenue. Beauty can be found in the old hills of New Hampshire that can put to flight the bedimmed belle of Chicago. Memphis, famous for its many queens of beauty, would hide its head were the really beautiful women from its rural parts called forth. You will never print the faces of American types of native beauty until the owners of these same faces find fame in the social world, learn half a dozen different tongues, and make two lands separated by a wide expanse of water, fall down and worship them. To be the fated queen of the few is not to be the queen of the many. There are hundreds, thousands of admirers who admire the rural beauty where, but a privileged score may scarce approach the precincts of the social beauty. Then, in conclusion, how are we to know who are to truly and really represent to the world our native types of female beauty? Alas! It is not for us to know! If we admire beauty we do not want to see it in cold black and white. If we admire social queens, we do. Such are common property and expect and desire world-wide fame; but when one sees a galaxy of faces noted as types of American beauty, and each and every one is a social queen, then are we apt to hide our head and say, as I do now—to what traits of fancy are our social minds leaning? In final, I can match against every printed face of every social queen a dozen fairer, more lovely, but less rich, less social women, who can discount, in all, these so-called native types of beauty.—H. S. Keller, in Arkansas Traveler.

WOMEN OF ABILITY.

MISS SANBORN OF LISCONIA has been appointed notary public by Gov. Tuttle. She enjoys the distinction of being the first woman to be appointed to this office in New Hampshire.

MISSES SEARL AND GORTON, of Chicago, have organized a publishing firm. Both ladies are young, and one has had some experience as a newspaper writer, while the other has done illustrating.

MRS. DRAKE, the wife of a Congregational minister in Illinois, S. D., has been ordained to preach the gospel by the largest council of Congregational ministers ever assembled in the state. There was only one negative vote. Mrs. Drake has for six years assisted her husband, who has the oversight of five churches, preaching with as much ability and acceptance as he.

This home of Olive Schreiner, the author of "Dreams" and of "The Story of an African Farm," is at Matjesfontein, Cape Colony. The place consists of a farm, a hotel, a mill, a warehouse, a station and a few mean houses, and lies in the very heart of the wilderness, surrounded by such scenery as Miss Schreiner has often described in her books—level, wastes of gray sand and ragged ridges of rock.

MISS GIBBON, of St. Albans, Vt., has won the fifty-dollar prize offered for the best original design by a woman for an article of household furniture. Her design is a book-case in the form of a large volume open at a little more than right angles, with the shelves across the open pages. It is made of wood, and the binding, lettering and trimming of blue and gold are cleverly imitated. About 300 designs were submitted in the competition.

THE HERALD.

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1891.

W. H. BLAIR, Editor and Prop'r.

PRICE \$1.25 PER ANNUM.

See Bryson's ad. in another column.

Miss Irma Williamson has suffered another relapse and is now very sick.

Mrs. M. A. Cherry, sister of Eb. Archer, left Thursday for Paxton, Ill., her present home.

Charley Nesbit has received a permanent appointment in the mail service and at increased wages.

John Manor, this week moved here from Redbank and has taken charge of the night office at the depot as telegraph operator.

Ed. Turnbull had a "son" stroke last Saturday but so far has experienced no bad effects as he has a supply of catnip close at hand.

It is rumored that C. M. Grouse and John W. McLean will be appointed as members of the Board of Health. They will make good officers.

Harve Crawford is building an addition to the house on the McFarland farm now owned by him, which will be occupied by his son Will and wife.

Miss Hattie McMillan entertained a number of her young friends at the home of her parents just north of Cedarville last Wednesday evening.

Drs. J. M. and J. O. Stewart, together with their families, attended the wedding of a niece of Dr. J. M. Stewart at Xenia, Thursday evening.

Will Tarbox, while at work in his mill yesterday was hit in the eye by a flying stick from a board, and it will be a mere chance if the sight can be saved.

The Mayor has changed his proclamation so as to include the election of a corporation treasurer for the unexpired term of one year, to fill the vacancy caused by the absconding of C. L. Crain.

The Ladies' Missionary Society of the U. P. church of this place propose holding their annual thankoffering service in their church to-morrow afternoon, March 22nd, at 3:30 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all interested in mission work.

C. C. Morton came home yesterday from Lebanon where he has been attending school and will remain in Cedarville a week. We presume Cal did not find as many handsome young ladies there as he hoped to and pining to look upon one, he has been obliged to return home.

Mrs. Ramsey who has been spending the winter with her mother, Mrs. Dallas, went to Pittsburg this week to spend a few weeks with her husband, who a short time since was appointed to fill a pulpit in that city for six months, after which they move west where Rev. Ramsey has received a call.

There was spirited bidding Thursday at the sale of real estate belonging to the Dunlap estate, but Mr. Andrew Jackson purchased the entire amount, the consideration being \$5,010 for the homestead just south of Cedarville consisting of 39 acres, and \$42 an acre for the tract between here and Clifton of about 380 acres. Judge essay Mr. Jackson has the cheapest land that has been sold for some time.

The pupils of the Clifton High School will give an entertainment Friday evening, March 27th at the School Hall. They will produce a miscellaneous program, including the temperance drama, "Out in the Streets," and the farce "On Guard." Both are plays of exceptionally fine merit and have a good cast of characters. Admission 15 cts. All are invited to attend.

The venerable Squire J. W. Hamilton, one of Yellow Springs' well-known citizens, died at his home in that village Thursday about 12 o'clock, at the age of 71 years. He has been feeble for some time and his death was the result of a general giving way of his vital forces, after a life of continued usefulness. Mr. Hamilton was a man of integrity and good judgment and for over forty years had served the people of that township as Justice of the Peace. He had also served several terms in the council and for a number of years was mayor of that village. He was a man whose interests were always for the advancement of the public good, and each citizen of Yellow Springs feels a sense of personal loss. He leaves a wife and seven children.

C. S. D. Shawan is superintendent of our public schools. It would be supposed that, holding such a place he would acquire some dignity, but he is not made that way. Because the HERALD last Saturday stated charges had been preferred against him to the school board, he took occasion to abuse us to all he could think of. Coming from a man of his mental calibre we should not give it a second thought, but on account of the public position he holds, we believe it to be a duty we owe our patrons to inform them who it is has charge of the training of their children. But to defend the HERALD first. Mr. Shawan says we lied about him when we stated charges had been made, although he afterwards qualified the assertion somewhat. Now, we wish to say we did know charges had been filed with the clerk of the board and that they were filed because he had abused one of his scholars. To convince Mr. Shawan that we do know something about what we are speaking of we quote the third specification as charged as follows:

Third—"That he is possessed of an ungovernable temper, and in fits of passion will use language improper and unbecomingly before and to the pupils of our high school."

We might relate incident after incident showing how easily that charge could be substantiated, but the fact that he could not control his temper last Wednesday evening when coming in contact with the HERALD scribe is sufficient guarantee that there is truth in the statement. He had the same kind of troubles in Jamestown while teaching there that he is having here and had the directors fulfilled their pledges to their constituents he could not have remained in the public schools at that place more than one term. But his greatest fault is his incompetency to teach or govern a school. It is a well known fact, that for a time at least he used "keys" in the school room and made no attempt to conceal the fact from his scholars. That fact became so notorious that the board was obliged to take action on the matter and passed a resolution prohibiting their use either by teacher or pupil.

That students are unruly is not always the fault of teacher, but it is an old saying, as well as a true one that "familiarity breeds contempt." To accost a person with "Hello, John," "How are you, Kate?" and "I'll bet none of you fellows can work that problem," gives the accosted person a license to become equally as familiar, and with such familiarity existing a scholar cannot have that reverence for a teacher he should have and his acts of disobedience becomes more frequent for a reproval from the one who should be his master has lost its significance. This is what exists in the Cedarville high school today and if seed is being sown by such an incompetent workman what can you hope for the harvest to be?

Wahope, for the dignity of our school Mr. Shawan will not again make a spectacle of himself as he did Wednesday evening but if he does he will find the next charge we file at him will be loaded heavier than this one is.

Xenia is to have a whip factory.

Alex Turnbull this week went to Urbana and bought 115 head of registered Delane sheep, one of the finest flock in this section of the state.

James Murray will start a harness repair shop in Andrew's building just opposite Nesbit's business room next Monday morning and invites all his friends to call and see him.

Prof. White's lecture at the opera house Thursday evening was well received by the few who attended. From the evident popularity of Prof. White while holding a series of meetings here during the winter, it was to be hoped a good crowd would attend his lecture, which could not fail to be intensely interesting, but such was not the case.

Following are the names of pupils in District No. 2, who have received 90 per cent or more during the past month for good deportment: Chas. Chiltern, David Baer, Clarence Stormont, Jas. Alsip, Jno. Haley, Cliff Randall, Sam Alexander, Cecil George, Don Stormont, Alvin Stormont, Jas. Stormont, Gus Randall, Walter Raney, Chas. Raney, Manly Randall, Whitmer Alexander, Will Hamilton, May Raney, Fanny Raney, Basha Alexander.

Tomorrow morning the pastor of the Methodist church will commence a series of sermons prepared especially for young people. Subject for 10:45 a. m., "Joseph, the young man of a spotless character;" at 7 p. m., "Gambling and gamblers of Cedarville." The town officers are cordially invited to be present.

Other subjects to follow: "Jesus Christ the Christian's Pattern;" "Moses, a model of Unselfishness;" "Daniel, the young man who could say No!" "That Saloon of Cedarville, how to close it." These discourses are prepared to help young men especially who are striving for success in life.

The tariff has reduced the price of clothing so much that we can offer some of the best bargains in the latest Spring styles ever heard of. Our house is full of these bargains; remember we retail clothing at whole sale prices. If only for curiosity, compare our prices with other merchants. That we are from 20 to 50 per cent. below all competitors is simply because we buy and sell for cash. We solicit your patronage. Money saved is money made.

Yours Respectfully,
J. E. Lowry,
Leading Clothier of Cedarville.

Last week had C. L. Crain returned to Cedarville he could have counted on almost every citizen in the town to lend him a helping hand to right himself had he showed the least disposition to do what is right. To-day he could count his friends upon the fingers of one hand and have fingers to spare. His friends coming here last Monday and vilifying those and only those who had done the most towards allaying a raising prejudice has not been to his advantage. An attempt to bulldoze is not always the best policy in the world, especially when the person whose condition they are trying to better has blocked out a path that might ultimately lead to a prison. There are always some who will not patiently submit to such an indignity. There are certain of C. L. Crain's friends for whom we have the most profound sympathy and we would not do or say anything to hurt them unnecessarily, but self preservation is the first law of nature, and as the HERALD scribe was especially blessed (?) along with the balance we must say for the benefit of those who acted so indiscreetly the first of the week that we are not here to bulldoze. News we will print when it is of general interest no difference who it may effect, and other than that we simply use our discretion about publishing. If Mr. Crain's friends think for a moment the HERALD has wronged him through its columns or in any other manner all they have to do is to not comply with our ultimatum and we will see he is placed in a position where he will be obliged to show cause for their belief.

BRYSON'S SECOND BREEDER'S SALE

Oak Lawn

FOUR AND ONE-HALF
MILES NORTH OF
XENIA, OHIO, ON THE
TON



Stock Farm

MILES NORTH OF
OLDTOWN AND CLIF.
PIKE.

Thursday, April 2d, 1891

Commencing at 9 o'clock, a. m., Rain or shine

67 HORSES

Will be sold, consisting of

Fast Horses—with and without records, Standard bred stallions, Standard mares, Standard Colts and fillies, Roadster stallions and mares, roadster geldings, coach and general Purpose geldings. Also a thoroughbred and imported Norman stallion. A fine Kentucky saddle gelding, and a good saddle stallion.

TERMS—a credit of 9 months will be given, purchaser to give note with two approved securities. A discount of 8 per cent annum for Cash. For pedigrees and particulars of sale send for catalogue to

BRYSON BROS.,

PERRY J. PEASE, Auctioneer.

XENIA, OHIO.

A Typewriter For Nothing

The Most Marvelous Achievement in Cheap and Useful Machines.

It does good work. Operates entirely automatically. Is simple in construction. Has no parts liable to wear out. Is compact in form and light in weight. Is well made and neatly finished. Will write rapidly with practice.

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Call forth the highest praise and testimonials from hundreds.

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This beautiful and useful machine will be presented, FREE, to every new subscriber sending \$3.50 for one year's subscription to *Belford's Magazine*. Send at once, before the present supply is exhausted.

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE COMPANY, 860 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REPRESENTATIVE.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. S. SMITH as a candidate for the nomination of representative in the State Legislature, subject to the Republican primary election in April.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN D. ALLEN as a candidate for the nomination of representative in the State Legislature, subject to the Republican primary election in April.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. Y. OGLEBEEK as a candidate for Treasurer of Greene County, subject to the Republican primary election in April.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN H. STEVENSON as a candidate for County Commissioner before the Republican primary election in April.

RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce the name of S. N. ADAMS as a candidate for Recorder of Greene County, subject to the Republican primary election in April.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT C. FEELEY as a candidate for Recorder of Greene County, subject to the Republican primary election in April.

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN W. HEDGECOCK as a candidate for Infirmary Director, subject to the Republican primary election in April.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. F. TRAINER as a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, subject to the Republican primary election in April.

TRUSTEE.

We are authorized to announce J. R. CHAPMAN as a candidate for Trustee of Cedarville Township, subject to the Republican primary election in April.

We are authorized to announce E. E. WILLIAMSON as a candidate for Trustee of Cedarville Township, subject to the Republican primary election in April.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN W. HEDGECOCK as a candidate for Justice of the Peace of Cedarville Township, subject to the Republican primary election in April.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. W. CHAPMAN as a candidate for Justice of the Peace of Cedarville Township, subject to the Republican primary election in April.

north wind and his attendants, spreading colds, plagues knows when the next storm effects upon your constitutions of health must be n

EMULSION of pure N

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Out against Coughs, Co

General Debility, and

Diseases, until the siege is

in children. Palatable

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manner as to greatly increase their remed

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Strong Approval

Mrs. Wm. Brads, of Jamestown,

O., writes: "Took a very violent cold

and it settled on my lungs, which soon

became so congested from constant

coughing that I was unable to do my

work. Doctored with two physicians

in Jamestown and one in Bowersville.

All said the same thing—quick con

sumption, and that I could not get

well. My husband was persuaded to

try Persian Cough Syrup and after

the use of one bottle felt like another

being and after using 4 bottles was

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